

Just try LaTouraine

"The Coffee of Good Taste"

42 cents a pound

NEW BILLS

(Continued from first page)

courses. Other points of the bill are: Credit is received in higher divisions for time spent in lower ones; practice departments are to be maintained where practicable; students in any division exempt from tuition one year for each year which they afterward teach in Vermont; graduates of college division receive A. B. degree; of money available annually for state board of education \$40,000 shall be spent on normal division. (To education and educational institutions).

House 99. By Mr. Newland of Morrisville. To authorize trust companies, savings banks and institutions for savings to pay interest on savings deposits from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. (To banking and insurance).

House 100. By Mr. Wishart of Barre City (by request). To pay William Rock the sum hereinafter named, \$75 to Mr. Rock of Barre for damage to team struck by state highway truck. (To claims).

House 101. By Mr. Ryan of Fairfield. Relating to property held by the entirety. Provides that income on real estate owned jointly by husband and wife shall be subject to trustee process and the products of such real estate shall be attachable and subject to execution sale for discharge of debts contracted separately or jointly. (To judiciary).

House 102. By Mr. Carpenter of Cabot. To amend section 4798 of the general laws relating to the transfer of care of burial grounds. May be put under charge of the trustees of public money as well as selectmen. (To general committee).

House 103. By Mr. Ward of Springfield. To pay Hugh McGrogin the sum herein named, \$300 to claimant for money taken from his bank account while confined in Brattleboro Retreat. (To claims).

House 104. By Mr. Ward of Springfield. To pay the Brattleboro Retreat the sum herein named. For expenses and care of Hugh McGrogin and Charles H. Chapman, state wards, \$219.22. (To claims).

House 105. By Mr. Peake of Bristol. To amend section 6306 of the general laws relating to the taking of black bass. Permits the catching of black bass at night. (To fish and game).

House 106. By Mr. Jacqueth of Guilford. To amend section 1186 of the general laws relating to the holding of office. This section relates to women voting on school matters and holding office on school boards and is superfluous now. (To suffrage and elections).

House 107. By Mr. Brown of Sunderland. To appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to aid in improving the old Stratton turnpike, so-called. (To appropriations).

House 108. By Mr. Davis of Hartford. To amend section 4549 of the general laws, as amended by No. 112 of the acts of 1919, relating to the payment of state aid for the construction of bridges. Raises maximum state aid from \$1,500 to \$3,500 for any one bridge. (To highways and bridges).

House 109. By Mr. Frink of Plymouth. To appropriate the sum of \$1,000 to aid the town of Plymouth in improving a certain road therein. (To appropriations).

House 110. By Mr. McCollough of Fayston. To amend section 6422 of the general laws, as amended, relating to deer doing damage to crops. Raises fees for service of appraisers of such damage from \$1 to \$2.50. (To fish and game).

House 111. By committee on municipal corporations. To provide for planning commissions in cities, towns and villages. A substitute bill for H. 12, introduced by Mr. Flint of Northfield, providing for such planning commissions.

Bills Introduced in Senate.

S. 34. By Senator Vilas of Chittenden. An act to make a chattel mortgage valid security when written to

SUFFERED ALL A WOMAN COULD

Mrs. Meyer Finally Found Relief and Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Orange, Cal.—"I always feel very grateful to you, as some twenty years ago three doctors said I had to have a serious operation. I had a tumor, and ulcers which would gather and break. I had displacement so badly that I could hardly sit down at times, and it seemed as if I suffered everything that a woman could suffer. Then some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I took it until I was cured and saved from the operation. I have told women of your wonderful medicine times without number, and am willing that you should use these facts and my name if you like. I also used your Compound during the Change, and I can do all my own work but the heavy part, and can walk miles every day as I help my husband in the office."—Mrs. J. H. MEYER, 412 South Orange St., Orange, California.

A great many women who suffered like this have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

cover renewals of promissory notes named therein and when written as an accruing mortgage. Provision fully included in the title. (To committee of judiciary).

S. 35. By Senator Andrews of Bennington. An act to amend paragraph four of section 6332 of the general laws relating to the definition of anglers. Defines anglers as taking fish by one hook and line in hand on one rod in hand. (Committee on fish and game).

S. 36. By Senator Blodgett of Orleans (by request). An act relating to the investment of the assets of an estate by administrators, guardians or trustees. Restricts investment of assets of an estate to securities enumerated for the investments of the assets of banks. Except such assets may be deposited in banks of Vermont. (Committee on judiciary).

S. 37. By Mr. Andrews of Bennington. An act to amend section 3220 of the general laws relating to certain reports of vital statistics. Provides fees for reporting of contagious diseases by physicians to be paid upon statement by the town clerk or secretary of the state board of health; that return and reports have to be in words according to law. Strikes out health officers, deputy health officers as persons to receive fee for issuing burial permits. (Committee on public health).

S. 38. By Senator Blodgett of Orleans. An act to amend sections 4707 and 4708 of the general laws. Relating to display of number plates. Requires display of number plates at front and rear of every auto vehicle, the plates to be in horizontal position at least 18 inches from the ground. All number plates to remain the property of the state. Gives inspector authority to remove any plate attached in violation of the provisions of this section and grants the secretary a fee of \$1 for furnishing new plate. (To general committee).

S. 39. By Senator Coburn of Chittenden (by request). An act to amend section 1003 of the general laws relating to taxes paid by companies operating street railways. Provides for the return of 90 per cent of taxes assessed to companies that are not paying cost of operation. An amendment on corporations and franchisees).

D'VALERA TELLS IRISH DEMANDS

Right of Self-Determination Would Settle the Question

ULSTR COULD HAVE AUTONOMY, HE SAYS

No Economic Difficulties to Carrying Out Irish Republic Plans

Paris, Jan. 27.—Eamonn De Valera, Irish republican leader, has been found "somewhere in France" by a correspondent of the newspaper Avenir. There have been persistent rumors that he was in Paris but inquiry yesterday failed to elicit any information as to his whereabouts except that in Irish circles assertion was made that he was believed to be in Ireland.

In a conversation with the correspondent, De Valera is quoted as saying, "I left America because at a time when the English seek by an implacable policy of terrorism to frighten our people and weaken our moral force it is the manifest duty of the chief of the Irish nation's representatives to be among his compatriots. Really, it was greatly to the advantage of Ireland that I remain in America."

Asked what he considered to be a solution of the Irish problem, De Valera said: "The Irish people claim the right of self-determination. If England should concede that right there would be no further difficulties, either with her or with the Ulster minority. If Ulster should claim autonomy, we would be willing to grant it."

The correspondent inquired if there were not economic difficulties to be encountered in carrying out the Irish republican program.

"It is self evident that in a modern state industry and agriculture are interdependent," was the answer. "It would be as foolish for representatives of the agricultural regions of free Ireland not to favor the development of industries in northern Ireland as it would be for representatives of Belfast industries not to favor the agricultural sections in the southern part of the island. Unfortunately, we are brought up against the commercial selfishness and imperialist pride of England. Each step we take toward reconciliation is regarded as a sign of weakness and a tendency to submit."

"The Irish republican Parliament received a definite mandate when elected. It will examine all peace proposals from England if not opposed to that mandate, but unfortunately, it is too clear Premier Lloyd George's statements leave us no illusions. Neither the unionist minority nor the republican majority will agree to a dominion government."

When asked about negotiations carried on with the British government by Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, acting president of the Sinn Fein, De Valera said Father O'Flanagan did not represent the Irish, but acted on his own initiative as a private individual. Peace offers by Premier Lloyd George, which have been reported by the press, were said by De Valera to be of little value.

"What Mr. Lloyd George says to-day he will not say to-morrow if it suits his policy," he is quoted as declaring. In conclusion De Valera denied there was any division between parties in Ireland and the subject of a settlement with England, adding:

"The pretended division was only a British story. There is no division. We all want Ireland free and independent."

UNCONSCIOUS SINCE THURSDAY.

George A. Rawson of Seattle Hurt in Boxing Match.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 26.—George A. Rawson of Seattle has been unconscious since last Thursday night, when he engaged in a friendly boxing match at the Pasadena Y. M. C. A., according to a report made to the police to-day. Physicians attending Rawson said he suffered from concussion and a hemorrhage of the brain.

A Stubborn Cough Loosens Right Up

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ cups of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To prevent danger, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Refunds promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

UNABLE TO EMBARK FOR UNITED STATES

Many Germans Disappointed Over Inability to Sail Because of Disease or Disability.

Bremen, Germany, Jan. 26.—Hundreds of emigrants who came to Bremen, Hamburg and Danzig to seek new homes in America are rejected before they can embark for what to them is the land of plenty and promise. Tragic scenes are numerous when the ships' physicians announce the list of those barred because of signs of disease or disability which would prevent their admission to the United States.

One hundred home-seekers were rejected out of 600 who attempted to leave Bremen on one steamer recently. All the cases, one of them not infectious but the rejection of one member of a family in many cases prevented the entire group from sailing for America.

The most pitiful of the tragedies occur in the breaking up of family groups when some children old enough to travel alone are allowed to proceed to America, while others are detained. Weeping mothers among the hundreds rejected the other day tried to kiss the hands of the physicians in an effort to get them to alter their diagnoses while scared groups of bundle-laden emigrants stood by in terror lest some technicality might also keep them off the steamer train for Bremerhaven.

One Polish woman, the widow of an army surgeon, and her 15-year-old son had been rejected at Danzig when the steamer had touched there because the boy had conjunctivitis. The woman came with her son by train to Bremen and pleaded for another examination here, but the physicians adhered to their original diagnosis and the woman was compelled to remain with her son.

In several cases one child in a family of five or six showed traces of trachoma or conjunctivitis. This was sufficient to halt the whole family or to break up the family group, some of the members of which might go to America, while others could not.

Typhus, trachoma and favus, an affection of the scalp, are the three diseases for which ships' physicians seek above all other ailments in examining emigrants from Poland and other war areas destined for the United States. The United States emigration officials are slow to admit persons whose eyes are not normal and force the steamship line to carry them back to their port of embarkation. Besides a fine of \$200 may be imposed upon the steamship companies for carrying such persons to America.

Consequently, agents of the steamship lines take few chances in these days when there are hundreds of emigrants clamoring for every steamer passage available from Danzig, Bremen and Hamburg to the United States.

Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland are pouring streams of prospective emigrants into these three ports and the steamship lines are forced to exert every effort to check them from congregating at Hamburg and Bremen in larger numbers than can be accommodated. Model, sanitary quarters are available in these two ports for emigrants, but the conditions are far less satisfactory in Danzig, where many complaints are made that they are not free from vermin.

The refugees who flock into Danzig are generally in a wretched state when they arrive from the devastated parts of Poland and the Baltic states. Their accommodations there are old and unsanitary. Political cross-currents and divided authority keeping in Danzig in a constant state of uncertainty, with the result that emigrants can not get proper attention.

Steamer passage from German ports to America this winter have been exactly three times the rate charged before the war, or the equivalent of \$110 while a second-class passage has cost \$230.

In spite of the increased expense of trans-Atlantic travel, every steamer leaving for America has every berth taken and reservations are booked for months in advance. It is expected here that this situation may be relieved by the gradually increasing number of ships entering the German American service and possibly by immigration legislation now pending in the United States Congress.

Chaper.

Wife.—Dearest, I've dropped my diamond ring down the waste pipe. You must send for the plumber immediately.

Hus.—No, I'll buy you another ring; it will be cheaper.—Boston Transcript.

Fair Division.

The dispute was over an eight-day clock and the judge said, "I award the clock to the plaintiff."

"Then what do I get?" the defendant asked.

"I'll give you the eight days," said his honor.—Boston Transcript.

RESTORING PROPERTY

German Government Has Returned 135,000,000 Marks to Americans

ANNULLED ALL WAR REGULATIONS

Statement Made By Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Four hundred million marks worth of American property in Germany was taken under control by the German custodian of enemy property after the United States entered the war and of this amount 135,000,000 marks already have been returned to owners, according to a statement made to-day by Dr. Hans von Haimhausen, under-secretary for foreign affairs, who formerly was attached to the embassy in Washington.

He said that although the war still continued after Germany's ratification of the Versailles treaty, owing to the fact that the United States did not sign the treaty, the German government had annulled all war regulations aimed at belligerents, including the United States, thus unconditionally releasing all American property.

In many cases, he said, Germany had been unable to effect a final settlement with America because the Versailles treaty prescribes that such settlements must be made through an international clearing house, which will be impossible until the attitude of the United States toward the Versailles treaty is made clear or separate treaty is signed.

SMALLEST NEWSPAPER AT LIBERAL, KAN.

Owner, Editor, Publisher, Business Manager and Everything a Girl of 15 Years.

Liberal, Kan., Jan. 27.—Liberal claims the smallest newspaper, and the youngest publisher in the United States. Alice C. Nichols, now 15 years old, is owner, editor, business manager, typesetter and pressman of the Nichols Journal. It is a weekly paper of from four to eight pages with two columns six inches in length.

Miss Alice first became an editor six years ago. While her father, Dr. Roscoe T. Nichols, was college surgeon at the Kansas State Agriculture college, Manhattan, Kan., Alice, her brother, "Billy," and other young folks built a play town which they called Tiny town.

A newspaper was desired, so Alice was designed to handle this phase of the play town's activities. Under her charge a paper called the "Tiny Town News" appeared. It related the doings of Tiny town citizens. Alice, who was nine years old at that time, printed the paper with a lead pencil.

Alice's father enlisted in the medical branch of the army at the outbreak of the war. When he went to camp the first issue of the Nichols Journal appeared to keep him informed as to family news. This was in August, 1917.

The paper was originally printed on a typewriter and the first edition consisted of three copies. When the paper became known, subscribers came fast. It soon became too great a task to get out the paper by typewriter, even with carbon paper. A mimeograph was installed in the editorial sanctum. This equipment soon became inadequate and Alice purchased two cases of type.

She soon became adept at type composition. When the forms are set the papers are printed on a job press in the office of the Liberal. Even with this has given the young journalist full range in the shop. She does her own presswork.

The circulation of the Nichols Journal now exceeds 125 and is growing rapidly. It is published as an "independent" newspaper. The paper has considerable advertising from local merchants. The display advertising rate is ten cents an inch. Miss Nichols declares advertising in her paper brings results.

Each issue of her paper contains an editorial which she thinks out on her way to and from school. As an example of the serious effort which she puts into her work is the following editorial urging generosity in relief work, from a recent issue:

"With America's prosperity it seems inconceivable that there are people not far away from enlightened happiness who are in the dark abyss of ignorance. Ignorance is the base of constant war, starvation and homelessness. Ignorance throws Christian and happy people into darkness of horrible death. It is up to happy American citizens to do away with these conditions. The very lives of many human beings hang on the thread of our country's generosity. Our own happiness should make us want to do our part. Share your joys!"

In a Manner of Speaking.

"He's crazy on the subject of money." "A dough nut, eh?"—Boston Transcript.

The Finical Sex.

The reason a woman changes her mind so often may be that she doesn't like the looks of it after she has made it up.—Boston Transcript.

TROCO

The fancy grade of Nut Margarin, made by a butter expert, in a new plant.

For sale by all dealers.

Distributed by HOLBROOK GROCERY CO., Keosauqua, N. H.

Troco Nut Butter Co., Chicago

Cook Book Free

Now, my dear, you must positively forget business if you are going into society with me."

"What have I done?" inquired the pre-occupied physician.

"Why, you feel the pulse of every body who extends a hand."—Boston Transcript.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Oily fish are more nourishing, but not quite so digestible as non-oily kinds.

Hang meat in a cool, airy place, but not in a draft, for that makes it dry and hard.

Indian meal, moistened and applied to soiled places on carpets will often remove all traces of dirt spots and without the slightest injury to the most delicate colors.

Candy Making at Home.

Sugar is scarce and somewhat expensive. But candy is more expensive still, even relatively. Therefore, many will find it more economical to make than to buy candy, says the Springfield Republican, giving the following recipes:

Peanut candy.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, a piece of butter size of an egg. Boil 30 minutes. Try in cold water. When brittle add half-pint peanuts. Pour into well-greased pans; before it is thoroughly cold cut into squares.

Vinegar taffy.—Two cups granulated sugar, two tablespoons of vinegar, small piece of butter, a pinch of cream of tartar. When brittle pour on well-greased pans. Mark off when nearly cold. Stir very little while boiling, just enough to keep from burning.

Kisses.—Two cups powdered sugar, whites of three eggs, two cups coconut, two teaspoons baking powder. Mix all together, drop upon buttered paper and bake until slightly brown in a brisk oven.

Chocolate nut caramels.—One cup of grated chocolate, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, half-cup of sweet milk. Boil until it hardens when dropped in water. Add a piece of butter size of an egg and one cup of English walnut meats. Pour into a buttered pan. When partly cold cut into squares.

Caramels.—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, half-cup milk, half-cup butter. Put the sugar, milk and butter into a kettle; stir constantly until it begins to form a ball when tested in cold water; add the molasses and cook until the sirup forms a ball when tested in cold water. Pour on a well-buttered platter and when cool mark it in squares. Chocolate flavoring may be added, if desired. A tablespoonful, melted, will be enough.

Chocolate caramels.—This recipe, though somewhat on the order of fudge, is considerably richer. It is made from four cups of sugar, two cups of chocolate, one cup of sweet milk, a half-cup of butter and vanilla flavoring. Put butter, sugar and milk together and let them melt. Then add the chocolate and let all boil for about ten minutes, or until it will form a very soft lump in water. Remove from the fire, add vanilla and beat hard with a wooden spoon or paddle until it thickens and can just be poured into the greased pans. When cold, mark off and cut into good-sized cubes. This recipe will make two good-sized cake pans full.

Creamy walnuts.—One pound condensed walnuts, sugar, one tablespoon cold water, one white of egg, a few drops of vanilla flavoring and one pound shell walnuts. Break the egg gently, separate the yolk from the white, place the white in sugar (which should be well sifted). The mixture should be of such a consistency as to be easily molded into balls. It must not be too stiff or the sweets will not be creamy. Now mold the mixture into balls not quite so large as a walnut. Press on each side of these creamy balls half a walnut. When all are finished set them aside for a few hours to harden. Variety in these is obtained by adding different flavorings and colorings.

Cocoa and nut fudge.—One cup brown sugar, one cup granulated sugar, two tablespoons cocoa, one-half cup cream or milk, one teaspoon vanilla extract, one-half pound walnuts. Put into a saucepan the sugar and cocoa and stir well; then add cream or milk, cook till a little dropped in cold water makes a soft ball; stir while cooking; remove from fire, add vanilla and nuts; beat till quite thick and pour in buttered pan and cut in squares.

Almond taffy.—Four ounces butter, one pound granulated sugar, half-pound blanched almonds. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the sugar. Boil to "soft ball" stage, add the blanched almonds and continue boiling until the sugar will snap when tested. Pour into a buttered shallow tin. To test, drop a little of the mixture in a cup of cold water.

Dorothy Dexter.

SPANISH SOCIETY FOLK
TURN NIGHT INTO DAY

Never Start Functions Before 6 p. m. and Generally Keep Them Up Till Dawn.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—Some leaders of Spanish society are making a valiant effort to introduce a social day which ends at midnight, instead of at dawn of the following day. At present the tendency in Madrid is to drive to-day into to-morrow and society functions are gradually becoming later and later.

Nothing begins before 6 o'clock in the evening, at which hour afternoon tea commences and lasts till 8 o'clock. Theatre matinees start at 6:30 a. m. and continue till 9:30 or 10. Dinner is taken anywhere between 10 and 11:30.

Meanwhile the main performances at the theatres and opera have opened, but the smart set never think of entering their halls or boxes until the second act is well on its way, as one of their purposes in going is to be seen.

When the performance is over at 1:30 a supper-dance follows, ending at dawn.

The acknowledged pinnacle of aristocracy, the Duke de Alba, has set his face against this topsy-turvydom and decreed that his palace, which is a central point for gatherings of diplomats, scientists, artists and politicians, shall never remain open after midnight. It is supported by Premier Dato, who favors earlier hours and the Marquis de Cuipo, the millionaire banker, who favors later nocturnal hours, interlarded with his gigantic financial labors.

Force of Habit.

"Now, my dear, you must positively forget business if you are going into society with me."

"What have I done?" inquired the pre-occupied physician.

"Why, you feel the pulse of every body who extends a hand."—Boston Transcript.

The -al cost of saving these lives equals that of building sea battleships.



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MAGNIFICENT JEWEL WILLED.

By Late Empress Eugenie to Museum in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The executors of the will of the late Empress Eugenie upon opening the document, found in it a small sealed package marked "For the Carnavalet Museum," and containing a magnificent jewel representing the arms of the city of Paris.

When the Empress Eugenie visited Paris in 1913 she spent an afternoon in the museum and was so touched by the affectionate and cordial welcome she received that she promised that she would remember the museum in her will. This museum is largely a municipal rather than a national collection and the empress desired in this way to express her affection for the city of Paris.

Children Shiver and Starve in Destitute Lands of Europe; Will America Hear Their Call?



If you found one of these pitiable rag-bags on your doorstep some winter day, would you leave it there to die of cold and hunger?

Hardly!

Well, there are 3,500,000 of these European children starving on America's doorstep. The war threw them there inevitably, for America is the only country capable of feeding others as well as herself. Is she going to let them die outside her door this winter, or is she going to take them in?

If every American home will invite as an "invisible guest" just one of these European waifs, and will agree to feed, clothe and care for him this winter, every one of these children can be saved. It costs little to save them—only \$10.00 each.

The -al cost of saving these lives equals that of building sea battleships.

Think how much better it would be invested in making friends!

It is the European Relief Council under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover, that is now pleading with America for these children. This Council consists of eight great organizations—American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends' Service Committee, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of the Church of Christ, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. Its treasurer is Franklin K. Lane, and its headquarters are at 42 Broadway, New York.

Anyone sending a contribution sufficiently large to save the life of even one child, will receive from the Council an engraved certificate testifying to the fact that the contributor's home is harboring this winter one "invisible guest" from Europe. Will you not send for

Boil Your Postum fully fifteen minutes when you use POSTUM CEREAL